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THE DREAM OF LIFE.

"Twas but a bubble—yet 'twas bright;
And gaily danced along the stream
Of life's wild torrent, in the light
Of sunbeams sparkling—like a dream
Of heaven's bliss, for loneliness—
For fearlessness, like a passing thought;
And ever of such hopes as these—
The tissue of my life is wrought.
For I have dreamed of pleasures when
The sun of young existence smiled
Upon my wayward path, and then
Her promised sweets my heart beguiled;
But when, I came these sweets to sip
They turned to gall upon my lip.
And I have dreamed of Friendship too—
For friendship I had thought was made
To be man's solace in the shade,
And glad him in the light; and so
I madly thought to find a friend
Whose soul with mine would sweetly blend,
And roll their waters in one bright
And tranquil current to the sea;
So might our happy spirits be
Borne onward to eternity—
But he betrayed me; and with pain,
I woke—to sleep and dream again.
And then I dreamed of Love; and all
The clustered visions of the past
Seemed airy nothing to that last
Bright dream. It threw a magical
Enchantment on existence—cast
A glory on my path so bright
I seemed to breath and feel its light;
But now that blissful dream is o'er,
And here waited to dream no more.
Beyond each distant glimmering star
That twinkles in the sky above,
There is a world of truth and love;
Which Earth's vile passions never mar;
Oh! could I snatch the eagle's plumes,
And soar to that bright world away,
Which God's own holy light illuminates—
With glories of eternal day—
How gladly every lingering life
That binds me down to earth I'd sever,
And leave for that blest home on high,
This hollow hearted world for ever.

Southern Spirit.

Not many weeks ago a beautiful and accomplished southern lady from Georgia, went out shopping in Broadway. 'M', said she to her matronly mother, 'I must have a shawl—a very nice one—the best that New York can furnish.'

'Well, my love,' said the mother, 'you shall have one—the weather is getting cold. The northern climate is trying—so get a shawl.'

'But where shall I go?'

'My love, go to one of the most fashionable dry good stores in Broadway.'

'Where is that, ma?'

'Alexander T. Stewart & Co. 257 Broad-

way, keep the best goods; they are never vulgarily cheap; the shopmen are handsome, polite, and well bred; go to their store.'

Our heroine sallied out one morning at one o'clock. She sauntered into several stores—looked at shawls—they would not do—they were too cheap. At last she went into Stewart's as we have understood; but of this point we are not absolutely certain, and if mistaken, Mr. Stewart will let us know.

The shopman was as spry as Mercury. He flew up to the shelf—he flew back on the counter. The shawls, rich, glossy, large, and beautiful, were lying before the lady. She took up one or two and looked at them. She took off a glove from one of the loveliest hands, fingers encrusted with emeralds and rubies on three taper fingers sufficient to enrapture even Fru Diavolo, himself.

'Are these the best shawls you have?'

'Yes madam, they are the very best.'

She tossed them over again. She took off another glove from another hand, which was even more beautiful than the first.

'Are you sure these are the best shawls you have?'

'They are, indeed, madam, the very best French shawls ever imported into New York by Arthur Tappan.'

The lady dropped the shawls on the floor—stood aghast with surprise—looked the astonished shopman full in the face—her brilliant eyes flashing fire enough to burn a city down.

'Arthur Tappan! reiterated she, 'did you say imported by Arthur Tappan?'

'I did, madam.'

'Take them away—take them away,' said she, with ineffable disdain, 'I would not buy a shawl imported by Arthur Tappan if it were to save me from perdition—away with them—a way with them.'

With that she drew one of her gloves on her fair little hand—she turned on her heel—'Arthur Tappan!' reiterated she, 'I could take the vile

incendiary to pieces as I do this glove,' suiting also the action to the word, by tearing the glove to pieces—and trample him into the very earth; continued she, stamping her pretty right foot on the pieces as they lay on the floor, and showing an ankle as beautifully formed as that of the Venus de Medicis. She then walked out of the store with the dignity of a queen.

Huzza! for southern spirit—southern beauty—and southern principles! The lady ought to have a hero' for a husband.—N. Y. Herald.

From the Dedham Patriot.
Anecdote of Capt. Kidd.

The notorious Capt. Kidd, on returning from an inland exploring expedition, one cold afternoon in December, accidentally came upon the body of a man who had been frozen to death in the forest. As he felt as little interest in the comings and goings of mortality, any further than his own existence and that of his associate outlaw was concerned, he would probably have passed the corpse of the unfortunate man, with a single punch of his staff, had not pair of snow-bound boots, which graced the leg of the defunct, presented an enviable superiority when contrasted with his own soleless brogans. Upon this hint, he pulled out the boots clung to their owner's legs with such an affectionate grasp that he was unable to start them. After taking breath, he tried them again, toe and heel, first one and then the other; at length, tired of practising the boot-jack with so little success, he had nearly got the better of his covetous thoughts, when he hit upon the happy expedient of taking boots, legs and all, and throwing them out at his leisure. At it he went, slashing away right and left, a very expeditious if not a skillful surgeon, making the knife with which he usually cut his food, do glorious service on the legs of the frozen unknown; a few moments made a sad cripple of the carcass, and stowing away the prize in his empty provision bag, Kidd began to "leg it" seawards at a rapid pace.

In spite of all his speed, however, he was benighted some eight or ten miles from the place where he expected to meet his associates. Being in no great haste to reach his destination he concluded to halt for the night, at a collection of houses on the edge of the forest, and push on again at the dawn of day. He rapped at the door of the nearest habitation, and was welcomed with a hearty "walk in." And in he went. A little old woman, done up in a black bombazine gown and an enormous cotton frizzel cap, with dirty looking yellow ribbon dangling round it, "Like sea weed round a clam,"

and a queer looking old man, arrayed in a stuff colored bob-tail coat, and a pair of aged hunting breeches, sat crouching over a fire of sappy sizzling wood, in the opposite corners of a capacious room.

On the hearth, a huge Newfoundland dog, and a couple of very decent sized tom-cats, lay stretched at full length enjoying a most delightful snooze. Kidd threw down his provision bag in one corner of the room, and hauled a chain into the domestic circle, round the fire. After taking a "cold bite," it fell. She looked to heaven with a silent prayer for succor and vengeance, and followed the infernal group without a word of complaint.

At this instant, the high resolve was formed in her mind, and swelled every pulse of her heart.

They travelled on some distance, as she thought,

one hundred and fifty miles, but, perhaps, from the course they took, about seventy-five. The river had probably been broken up but a short time, and the canoes of the Indians were above the upper falls, on the Merrimack, when they commenced their journey to attack Haverhill.

Above these falls, on an island in this river the Indians had a Wigwam, and in getting their canoes in order, and by rowing ten miles up the stream, became much fatigued. When they reached the place of rest, they slept soundly.

Mrs. Duston did not sleep.

The nurse, and an English boy, a prisoner, were apprised of her design; but were not of much use to her in the execution of it.

In the stillness of the night she arose and went out of the wigwam to test the soundness and security of savage sleep.

They moved not; they were to sleep until the last day.

She returned took one of their hatchets

and dispatched ten of them in a moment,

each with a single blow.

An Indian woman, who was rising when she struck her, fled with her probable death wound; and an Indian boy was designedly spared; for the avenger of blood was a woman and a mother, and could not deal a death blow upon a helpless child.

She surveyed the carnage ground by the light of the fire, which she stirred up after the deed was done; and catching a few handfuls of roasted corn commenced her journey; but on reflecting a moment, she thought the people of Haverhill would believe her tales as the ravings of madness, when she should get home, if ever that time might come; she therefore returned, and scalped the slain: then put the nurse and English boy into the canoe, and with herself

she floated down the falls, when she landed

and took to the woods, keeping the river in

sight, which she knew must direct her on her

way home. After suffering incredible hardships

by hunger, cold, and fatigue, she reached home,

to the surprise and joy of her husband, and friends.

The general court of Massachusetts

examined her story, and being satisfied of the

truth of it took her trophies, the scalps, and

good folks rose, the floor was covered with bones and daubed with blood; one of the legs was most "entwampishly clawed up," and the trio were making mince meat of the other amazing fast.

"Oh! Lud! I" screamed the old lady, who was first on the docket, "what upon earth is the matter?"

"What is't ails ye?" said the old man half awake.

"Oh, mercy! mercy! the dog is eating up the traveller!—get out Bose!"

The old man jumped out of bed as if touched with a red hot iron. One look at the scene of carnage was sufficient. He darted through the room and into the street with his night dress bellowing something or other, he hardly knew what himself—and the sight of a man in such a predicament, at such a time, making such a noise, soon roused all the neighbors within half a mile, and collecting a crowd of gaping auditors at the door of his house, to whom the traveller's fate was related for the fifteenth time; and they retired, one after another, believing to a man that the hero of our tale had been devoured by a dog.

Long Blowing.—"Why don't you wipe your nose, Tom?" said a little officious, pragmatical boy, to a tall jolly old codger, with a great blue spindling nose. "Oh!" replied the latter, "I have, your honor, as far as I can reach."—Dedham Pat.

HANNAH DUSTON.

This woman should be ranked among the heroines of antiquity. She was the wife of Thomas Duston, of Haverhill in Massachusetts; born in the year 1659, and married 1677. She had altogether, 13 children. When the Indians who dwelt at the sources of the Merrimac River, and in the region round about, after a great freshet on the 16th of March, 1697, came down the river and attacked Haverhill, she was confined to her bed with an infant only a week old. Her husband catching the alarm from the field fled to the house and consulted his wife on the course he should pursue. She calmly told him to leave her and her infant to their fate, and to make his escape, if possible, with her other children. He sent seven of his children on a path through the woods, on the way to the garrison, and mounting his horse he followed in the rear; with his musket he kept the pursuing Indians at bay, until he found his charge in a place of safety at the garrison. Before Mr. Duston reached the garrison, the Indians returned and captured his sick wife and Mary Neis, his nurse. They with other captives took up their march by order of the savages, for the north. After they had travelled a few miles, the Indians found the infant troublesome, and they took the child from the nurse, and dashed its brains out against a tree. Mrs. Duston was feeble and wretched, but this outrage nerved her soul for every enterprise.

After this horrid outrage, she wept no more; the agony of nature drank the tear drop ere it fell. She looked to heaven with a silent prayer for succor and vengeance, and followed the infernal group without a word of complaint.

At this instant, the high resolve was formed in her mind, and swelled every pulse of her heart.

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one hundred and fifty miles, but, perhaps, from the course they took, about seventy-five. The river had probably been broken up but a short time, and the canoes of the Indians were above the upper falls, on the Merrimack, when they commenced their journey to attack Haverhill.

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examined her story, and being satisfied of the

truth of it took her trophies, the scalps, and

gave her fifty pounds. The people of Boston, ing a law suit. To set an attorney to work to made her many presents. All classes were very anxious to see the heroine; and they found her as modest as brave.

Knapp's Female Biography.

"Why, Tom," said a master to a lazy apprentice, "what keep you in bed so late this morning?" "Because the atmosphere was so heavy I couldn't rise."

"A wise son maketh a glad" MOTHER.—A wise mother, and her wiser son, were sitting before a roaring fire one cold and dreary evening, when a brand suddenly fell, and scattered the coals in every direction, one of which got into a crack in the floor and soon set the boards in a blaze. The old lady seized the teakettle from the corner, and was about applying its boiling contents to the extinguishment of the flames, when the hopeful youth cried out, "why, mother, you fool you, didn't you know that hot water wouldn't put out fire?" She stayed her hand upon hearing this important fact, and before she could procure any cold water, none being at hand, the fire had become unmanageable, and the house was burnt down.

From the Eastern Argus.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

The Senate spent the day in debating a Bill for the Relief of the District of Columbia—that is, to pay about one and a half million of dollars for her debts, defalcations and disappointments—a modest proposition, and a moderate sum!

From whom is this really due?

Partly from the Corporation, for which their agent pocketed, and the ticket holder recovered of them, but principally from speculators,

for Chesapeake and Ohio, Canal Stock.

The idea, with some short sighted people, seems to be, to make this city a place of wealth and population.

Whenever that day arrives, they will drive Congress from the District by overruling its deliberations, as they did at Philadelphia.

The seat of Government must always be opposed to the government from the nature of its population, necessarily and chiefly composed of adventures, office seekers, outcasts of office, and grumblers, spies and traitors, in office; and a horde of malcontents that are al-

ways hovering round every administration, organized into a corps—a fact—*and opposing all.* God forbid, for the safety of the government, that it should itself make the city either wealthy or populous,—and there is no other means by which it can be effected—for trade and commerce are out of the question;

there are ten thousand places in the country

possessing far superior advantages in these respects; I never wish to see a city that shall legislate for Congress.

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Several other amendments were adopted in concurrence, and the bill passed to be engrossed as amended.

Bill additional, to organize and govern the Militia of this State, was read once, and to-morrow assigned.

IN THE HOUSE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20.

Bill additional concerning pounds, beasts impounded, and stray beasts, was read a third time and committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A communication was received from the Treasurer of State in pursuance of the order of yesterday in relation to the expense of providing specie to pay the school fund and the members of the Legislature. The substance of the information presented was, that the expense exclusive of the interest which would be added to the requisition loan on account of its being required at an earlier day, would be—

For collecting specie taken from the Banks in this State, in the proportion of the requisition loan, \$140. For obtaining Foreign Gold, \$260. For obtaining American Silver coin, \$520. To each of these sums should be added \$90 for additional interest. To obtain American Gold would be exceedingly difficult. It is manufactured at the mint only for those who furnish the material wherewith to make it.

Mr. Benton has offered a Resolution in the U. S. Senate, providing that no bill of a lower denomination than twenty dollars, nor any but bills of specie paying Banks shall be offered in payment by the Government of the United States. Let this provision be extended to the Government's receipts also, and the whole weight of the influence of, and numerous and extensive transactions connected with, the annual receipt and distribution of our large revenue will be thrown into the scale of reform. The same provision, substantially, should be adopted by the States. In all transactions with the State Treasury—in payment of salaries to public officers, in all the money transactions of corporations chartered by the State, let the same policy be pursued.

The Treasurer has written to Mr. Woodbury, Secretary of the United States Treasury on the subject, and an answer is expected in a few days.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23.

The Committee on Finance reported that a State tax is not necessary for the purpose of defraying the expenses of Government for the current political year, and ought not to be assessed on the inhabitants of this State. Accepted.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. McIntire of Parsonsfield in the Chair, for the consideration of the Bill additional to an Act to regulate Banks and Banking, by prohibiting the emission and circulation of small bank bills, at which were acqua-

ited. Mr. Perkins of Kennebunk Port said that he had prepared an amendment which went materially to change the provisions of the bill. He claimed to receive his constitutional right to propose an amendment, which would go to obviate these objections. Mr. Perkins proceeded at considerable length to point out the objections to the present bill; he then moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert a new bill. The principle point in the new bill, is that the restriction goes into operation upon the Banks as to issues seven months earlier than upon the people, whereby the whole burden and inconvenience of withdrawing the bills and furnishing the specie is taken from the people and imposed upon the Banks.

Mr. Richardson of Portland made some remarks, chiefly confined to the question of the constitutionality of the proposed law. He contended that it would be unconstitutional for the law to be imposed upon the Banks and Banking, and it would come up for trial in the court of appeals.

Mr. Holmes of Alfred started the points he intended to make against the bill, viz:—

1st.—That it violated an existing contract and was therefore unconstitutional.

2d.—That it imposed upon the Executive a duty not prescribed but forbidden by the Constitution.

3d.—That it increased the power of impeachment by the Senate to an unwarrantable and dangerous extent.

4th.—That it instituted a system of espionage which would be destructive to public morals.

5th.—That it imposed upon the Executive a duty not prescribed but forbidden by the Constitution.

6th.—That it increased the power of impeachment by the Senate to an unwarrantable and dangerous extent.

7th.—That it imposed upon the Executive a duty not prescribed but forbidden by the Constitution.

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51st.—That it imposed upon the Executive a duty not prescribed but forbidden by the Constitution.

52nd.—That it imposed upon the Executive a duty not prescribed but forbidden by the Constitution.

From the Eastern Argus.
BANK REPORT.

Messrs. Editors—The Committee on Bank and Banking in our Legislature have made a second Report, in which they apply their principles to the pending applications for additional capital. The Committee do not profess to depart in principle from the past policy of the State, but find, or think they find, a demand for a vast augmentation of Bank capital, in the rapidly increasing enterprise and business of the State, and look abroad, for a supply to meet this pressing want. The necessity of so great an increase of Bank capital does seem not to be sufficiently demonstrated by any arguments presented in the Report. The proposition to double the existing Bank capital—to swell this form of investment with all its acknowledged tendencies, twofold, from three millions to nearly seven millions of dollars, is starting enough, and that surprise is but little allayed by any reasons presented by the Committee.

The Committee have compiled an exhibit of the relative proportion of Bank capital to population, tonnage, and imports in the New England States, respectively. Judging by such a comparative view, the deficiency in Maine would seem to be glaring. But the species of evidence is extremely dubious. It is altogether too imperfect to exhibit anything like the proportion of Banking capital to the actual business wants of the community. For instance, in Rhode Island, Manufacturing industry is an item not to be overlooked, in ascertaining the actual proportion, and, indeed, in regard to that proportion as it exists in any State, the whole active business, or at least the prevailing branch of industry must not only be ascertained in the aggregate of its transactions, but the manner in which it is conducted is also to be taken into the account. If such an exhibit were presented, the deficiency of Maine in Banking capital would, by no means, appear so startling, and judging from such data alone, no great increase would seem to be required. This argument in its most perfect form can hardly lead to the inference of the Committee. A difference between the relative population of Banking capital to imports and population, Rhode Island and Maine, is very large. It has existed in something like its present magnitude for some time. Can it be pretended, that we have felt inconvenience in any degree proportionate to the extent of that difference? At all events, have we, from this theoretical argument alone, any call for an increase of Banking capital to double its present amount—to \$7,000,000? Even in reference to a single State, the proportion of Banking capital to imports, tonnage, and population, is not very strong, much less decisive test of its relation to the demand. In regard to population and tonnage this is obviously the case, and imports add nothing to the force of the criterion, except taken in connexion with the course of trade and other branch of industry. All that such a proportion shows, is, the amount of capital vested in these particular branches of industry relatively, not any absolute deficiency or excess, in reference to the demand, and such proportion continuing stable, for any length of time, without any sensible inconvenience, would show, the very opposite of the inference of the Committee, viz: that the proportion had adjusted itself to its natural level. The argument of the Report would lead to the inference that the entire supply of capital for conducting other branches of industry is drawn from Banks, while the exhibit shows that our \$3,000,000 of Bank capital has answered the purposes of the importer to the amount of \$1,060,121, while 7,000,000 of Rhode Island has sustained only \$400,000. Have we suffered any distress at all proportioned to this difference? It is entirely futile to point to such a statement as evidence of a feather's weight as the requisite increase of Banking capital.

If it is to be policy of this State to regulate the business of money lending—net-money manufacturing, by law—to create a flood of rag-money monopolies, annually, taking thereto a bonus, either as a bonus, or in the shape of a tax of one per cent—the only equitable mode of proceeding is to make each application for a charter the subject of cautions and searching investigation. The necessity of the Bank, and the competency of the applicants—should be made to appear, and the security of the public, at all events, in the eventual solvency of the institution, should be rigorously exacted: Is there the least ground for doubling our present banking capital to meet the increased demand in this State? Are there three millions of capital now unemployed, or will be withdrawn from other investments, to be placed in these institutions—a half—or a third of it? This cannot be pretended. If it were the fact, it would show, not the necessity of more Banks, but the unproductiveness of those very branches of industry whose wants are now said to demand an increase of Banking capital! But the capital is expected from abroad! Be it so—the Committee have adopted a truly unique mode of inviting foreign capital into Maine. They double the existing amount, create fifteen or twenty new Banks, and show in laborious report that this is the very way to induce competition—diminish the profit, and glut the market—and then call upon foreign capitalists to rush to this lucrative mode of investment!

Another argument of the Report to show the deficiency of Bank capital in this State, is the extension of discounts during the past year by the Bank to the extreme limits of their charters. It may be safely said, that had the capital of the Banks amounted to \$10,000,000 instead of \$5,000,000, the spirit of speculation would have exhausted the most unlimited ability to loan. Yet he would be a poor counselor who would make the accidental demand for loans, and feverish speculation of that ex-

traordinary year, a criterion for ordinary times when industry has resumed its accustomed channels, and business has adjusted itself to its natural and healthy limits. While other States are restraining, by rigid penal enactments, the tendency of the day to run into gambling speculations, our own Legislatures are advised, not only to abstain from all preventive legislation, but actually to give it a new impulse, by creating, at a single session, some fifteen or twenty new Banks, and an additional capital of \$3,000,000!

It may be justly feared that Banks are getting to be associations not of money-lenders, but of money-borrowers. Many of the whole-some restrictions of the law are easily evaded. Specie to the amount of half the capital is required to be paid in—but it may be borrowed, and, under the existing arrangement of the Banks in New England, but a slender modicum of it retained for the redemption of their paper. The paper of our Banks, or, at least, vastly the greater portion of it, can scarcely, in any sense, be said to represent specie. It is a circulating credit, and the property pledged to the full amount of its value, to one Bank for the ultimate redemption of its bills, is not infrequently pledged to a half a dozen others, so that at any single moment, should a suspension of specie payment take place, it is almost impossible of demonstration, that great loss must ensue. It may, indeed, be said, that the circulation of a Bank bears but a slight proportion to the debts due it, & the holder of its notes is in every case safe. We are not disposed generally to deny this proposition. But we think the public confidence would be enhanced in the stability of our paper circulation, were the safeguards of the law more rigorously enforced. The Banks must now redeem, it is true, their paper at their own counters, out as the course of trade sets the current of their circulation towards the commercial metropolis of New England, they remove the most effectual restraint on oversubscriptions, by paying a tribute for its redemption there. It is truly astonishing to see on what a slender specie basis the immense superstructure of our paper circulation rests. By the returns of the Directors of the Banks in this State the entire Banking Capital amounts to \$3,785,000—their bills in circulation, \$2,346,000, and the specie on hand, \$207,765 40. Is there specie enough in this State, or even within reach of the stockholders of the Banks proposed to be created to put them in operation, according to the requisition of the law, without the most intense pressure? If not, is it wise to characterize them? If the law requiring 50 per cent. of the capital to be paid in by the stockholders, be a wholesome provision, if the oath of the directors, that it is to be retained for the use of the Bank, and for no other purpose whatever, be required—let the law be strictly enforced.

To bring this ability of the stockholders to the test, to prevent all collusion—let it be required of each of the new Banks to have their specie paid in, and the examination of it and the certificate of its amount made in the usual manner on the same day. This requisition would be just, legal, and decisive.

The object of Waldis's Library, its use and purpose, is to render liberal and instructive. To all who love knowledge, without being compelled to depend on the chance of public taste, this collection of valuable desiderata, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself, a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, pronouncing social better letters, reading and conversing with pleasure, and collected in a whole series of published works, mostly in the English language. Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventures, &c. &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and this work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form an inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library has conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country, and has sold books after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum is deduced in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; for a cent and a half a day, postage, is included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Ree's Cyclopaedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The Library has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and incongruous society. This luminescent supply of popular reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk of idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldis's Library is published every Tuesday accompanied by a cover of four quarterly pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, lists of new books, &c. &c. thus combining the advantages of a Library and the convenience of a pocket book. The price is \$5 per annum, or else of five individuals obtain five copies for \$20, a reduction which pays the postage. Payment always in advance.

Waldis's Library is published every Tuesday, from which we gather a few additional particulars, in relation to the fire at the College. Several students narrowly escaped with their lives. All the books, bedding, furniture and clothing of the fifteen northern rooms, worth probably \$2000, quite valuable cabinet of minerals, collected by the Calvian Society— together with the valuable Library of the Athenaeum Society, comprising 3,400 volumes worth probably \$3,000, were destroyed. The Pencillian and Theological Libraries, and all the contents of the rooms in the south end were saved. It is believed that the fire was caused by the ignition of wood-work beneath a fire-place in which a false back had been recently built. The reasons for this belief are, that the denser smoke was at first discovered proceeding from the cellar door near this room. A powerful fire had been kept in said fire-place the evening before, which was carefully secured by a fender. Four thousand dollars, half the worth of the building, was insured at the Manufacturer's Insurance Company, Boston. The loss of books and furniture falls heavily on some individuals who are ill able to bear it.

Port. Argus.

Revolutionary Anecdote.—The following fact took place during the period when Washington and the half-starved, half-clad troops were in winter quarters at Valley Forge. A young man, not quite 20 from the western part of Massachusetts, was a guard before the General's door, marching back and forth in the snow, on a tremulous cold morning. Washington came out, and accosted him, 'My friend, how long have you been on guard here?' 'Nearly two hours sir.' 'Have you breakfasted?' 'No sir, give me your gun and go to breakfast at my table.' He did so, and the General marched the rounds till he returned.

ALEXANDER'S
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The publisher has been induced, from the extensive patronage bestowed upon his work, materially to change its typographical appearance and to improve not enlarge its pages—it is already known to be the most popular edition of Plays which has ever been attempted in this country, and the prospect of further success is ample and satisfactory. In future the MODERN ACTING DRAMA will be published in volumes of 48 pages each, 12 of which will contain a volume, or a part of a volume—culminating in all 576 pages. Every Play or Farce is to be accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving—making in the course of the year nearly 52 Embellishments—which will be added as a Frontispiece to the work, a full size Steel Engraving, containing the likenesses of Six distinguished Actors & Actresses. Every page will be delivered, per annum, payable in advance, at \$2. Demos. Authors will forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for. **THE PUBLISHER PLEDGES HIMSELF** to make this work equal in interest and superiority of execution to his *pro pectus*, or, **he will refund the price of subscription, free of all charges.**

The first number of the new series will appear about the first of March—this delay is occasioned by the time necessarily required in preparing the regular publication of the Modern Acting Drama, to the date of the annual payment, in advance.

Subscribers to the Gentleman's Yale Meem will be

entitled to receive a copy of this journal.

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